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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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CAPTURING A BOOMSLANGE.

BY G. R. O'REILEY.

At Grahamstown, South Africa, in 1878, I had a large collection of living snakes which I kept in glassfronted cages for the purpose of studying their habits, temperaments and intelligence. They were all caught by my own hands. Out in the country, on the veldt and in the bush, I had watched them as much as possible in their native state, and now supplemented this study by keeping them afterward under my eyes at home. This work I had carried on since September, 1875, so that I had acquired a pretty extensive knowledge of the snakes of southern Africa.

All the venomous kinds were already in my collection, and of the harmless snakes I had over 30 different species. There was, however, a much desired one still wanting to me, one of the largest, most interesting, most graceful and beautifully colored of all the snakes of the African woodland—the famous tree-snake, Bucephalus capensis, the "boomslange" or tree-snake of the Dutch settlers. Miles of bush I hunted through, but could never find a boomslange.

One day I had strained my foot, and it pained me so much that I declared at the breakfast table that until it was better I did not propose to do any walking, but would give my foot a rest. Before we rose from the table, a Kaffir boy came to the door with a letter from Tidmarsh, the director of the Grahamstown Botanical gardens, which said: "Come down here as quickly as you can. I have a large boomslange in the oak trees over the avenue."

Up I jumped from the table, seized my hat and stick, and away I ran on the strained foot. Now it didn't pain me. How could I think of pain, while the much-desired boomslange was waiting for me?

At the other side of the town lay the Botanical gardens, but the distance didn't matter; in a few minutes I was there. Panting, I rushed in at the gate; voices rang out; a dozen men called me. They were gazing upwards into the trees, evidently watching the snake. They stood in the middle of the avenue, each side of which was bordered by a line of leafy oaks so branching as almost to meet over the roadway.

When I got to where the Kaffirs were gazing upward, they pointed out to me the snake aloft in the tree-tops. I looked sharply, but no snake could I see. "He's a big one," said they. "He's six feet long." But size didn't make him easy to discern among the leaves. Strain my eyes as I might, I couldn't get a glimpse of him.

One of the men threw up a stone and then he moved, and as he moved I saw him. And as I saw him, I ran eagerly to a tree and began to climb. "Keep your eyes on him now, every man of you!" I shouted. "I can't watch him and climb at the same time."

To take one's eyes from him for a moment would be to lose him, so closely did his colors harmonize with the greenish leaves and purplish gray branches and twigs among which he lay.

Shinning up the tree, I was soon among the limbs, and began to make my way toward where the boomslang was watching the group of upturned Kaffir faces beneath. As I was now among the foliage, I could not see him, and had to let the Kaffirs from below direct my progress through the leaf-clad branches. It was difficult work, for the long snake-stick which I took with me hampered me by running foul of the branches.

"Upward—now over your left shoulder!" shouted the Kaffirs; and accordingly upward over the left shoulder I climbed. Soon I was near the snake. I could see him coiled partly, and partly stretched out, at the tip of a branch. His tail was well lashed around it, his body half hidden by the leaves, while his long slender neck and bulldog head were thrust out a foot and a half in my direction.

Evidently I was not taking him at all unawares, for his eyes, exceedingly large and bright, were intently watching my efforts to reach him, and his inquiring tongue every moment shot forth its trembling, double-pointed tips, menacing me, as I thought, for intruding in his leafy dominions. Otherwise he was as motionless as the branch on which he lay.

I climbed toward him until my face came within six feet of him, but still he never stirred, except for that quivering, double-pointed tongue, which now almost continually vibrated its fine thread-like extremities in the air. The warm sun was shining full upon him, and his great bright eyes seemed to glitter with malice, but still he remained motionless; and yet, I believe, he was fully as anxious and as nervous as I was.

Here I was face to face with him in the tree-top. What to do, I knew not. Was he venomous? Were they true—those tales I had heard of his virulent poison, those stories of lingering chronic sores caused by his bites, where the bitten part scaled off year after year, and sloughed away? I thought of these things now and was frightened.

I knew that he had not the elaborate poison apparatus of the deadly puff-adder and cobra; but still, I had seen in the dead ones which I had dissected and examined, that the boomslang was a "doubtful-snake"—that is, that he had large channelled or grooved teeth at the posterior end of each outer dental row, and that outside each upper jaw there was a small gland beneath the skin. What was this gland for, if not to secrete venom? And why was the tooth channelled, if not to convey venom into the wound made by it. These thoughts troubled me, and made my heart beat fast with apprehension.

How was I to catch him with safety? Seize him with my naked hands, as I was in the habit of seizing the sankes that were decidedly harmless. Hardly this. At any rate, I could not dare to grab him while he faced me, as he now did, ready to spring and grab at me. No; I would try to make him move, to follow him, and then suddenly snatch him by the neck, as he glided along some branch.

Accordingly I climbed nearer to him. I got within four feet of him. I could seize him now, but it would never do to risk those channelled teeth. Therefore I got myself in position to poke him with my stick, so as to make him move. I meant to try to grab him as he started off. Little did I dream how he would surprise me.

I poked him with the stick, but he did not glide away—not he! He got ready to fight me. His anger, or fear, or whatever feeling possessed him, transformed him in an instant. He became terrible to look at. I drew back three or four feet from him. I feared him.

He was now no longer the graceful thin-necked tree snake of speckled green and greenish yellow. His head was flattened out, and his neck had swelled to an enormous size in comparison with the thickness of his body. It was bloated up with the air with which he had inflated himself. The color of the bloated part was entirely changed. It was now a purple, the skin being stretched so that the scales were far separated and appeared like little green spots scattered over its surface.

Very clearly, he was ready to bite me. But as I knew that snakes, when disturbed with a stick, will bite rather at the stick which touches them than at the hand that holds it, I did not hesitate a moment, but poked him again.

As I did so, he made a dash at the stick, and then darted away through the leaves, so suddenly that I could not tell whither he had gone. The rapidity with which he disappeared startled me. If he should always move as quickly as that, I could have no chance to catch him in the trees. Nevertheless, I determined to follow him. The men running along on the ground below and holding him in view directed me.

He was now farther up the avenue, lodged in the second tree from that which he had left. The oaks grew pretty close together, so that their branches more or less interlaced. Thus he glided from one to the other, and I, without descending would follow him in a persistent chase, hoping, sooner or later, to catch him. It was no easy work—this rapid, monkey-like progress from tree to tree, swinging and springing from branch to branch; and still it was not altogether new to me, for I and my brothers had often gone thus quickly, pursuing each other for great distances to and fro through the trees around our boyhood home. The worst of it was that I could not see the snake. I had to go entirely by the direction of those upon the ground beneath.

By and by I came in sight of him again. He was lashed in one of the topmost branches. When I approached close to him he swelled out his neck and faced me, as if to spring at me. But I did not get so near to him on this occasion, for I was still eight feet away, and was just getting ready to poke him with the stick, when he darted off afresh in the same direction.

Over and over again he repeated this running and halting. Perhaps he thought he could tire me out. If so, he was mistaken. I was too determined to get him. I dropped the stick, so that I could go faster. On I went after him in a mad rush, crashing through the branches. When he would halt, I would sneak gently through the leaves, so as to get close to him.

At last he reached the upper end of the avenue, and so, panting and breathless, did I. He crossed to the trees on the western side of the roadway, and I did the same. Down the western side he now came, but he made far fewer and shorter halts than before. I was coming on fast behind him. From one branch to another I often had to jump. Sometimes, where the limbs were far apart, a springing bough beneath me would serve to assist the leap by throwing me forward, till I would alight with clinging hands on another farther on. Once I swung myself on a yielding branch over a wide vacant space, where the breaking of the bough would have precipitated me to death. Still this clase through the branches was perhaps easier, than a continual ascending and descending of the trees.

When the hunted boomslange had got three-fourths of the way down the western side of the avenue, he stopped once more and showed fight; but after a vigorous shaking of the branches he darted away, and crossing the avenue upon the overlapping branches made another halt on the eastern side, in the very tree from which the chase had started nearly half an hour before.

Like him I tried to cross the avenue upon the interlacing branches, but their twig-like ends, although stout enough to bear him, were not sufficient to support me. So I descended from the trees, crossed the roadway, and climbed again on the side where he was. Here I found him at bay, lashed in the very tip of a branch.

I had failed so often in trying to grab him as he glided along the branches, that I now resolved to try another plan, namely: to snare him by passing a running noose over his head. Consequently I called for my long stick, which was passed up to me with the noose fastened to the end of it. Then I slowly climbed toward him.

As usual, he faced me. By moving very cautiously I succeeded in getting within six feet of him; but when I pushed out the stick, with the noose dangling from the end of it within a foot of his nose, off he darted. I dashed the stick among the leaves in front of him, and back he turned. I was desperate. I could not grab him, for he was on the very outer ends of the branches.

Two were so far apart that there was an open space of perhaps four feet or more between them. Across this open space he darted, and while he was passing, down came my stick on his back, not striking, but pushing him downward. Just what I intended happened. He lost his hold and down to the ground he tumbled; for not a branch was beneath for him to catch upon.

I could see him as he alighted on the grass, and down I dropped after him. As I touched the earth I rolled over, for the height was probably 20 feet. I saw the snake. He was only a few yards from me, but he was gliding away at a great rate over the short lawn grass. The shouting Kaffirs were pointing him out to me.

Picking up my stick, I rushed after him as fast as my legs could carry me. Forty or 50 yards, perhaps, he ran. Then I overtook him. Suddenly he turned and faced me. The excited Kaffirs, well in the rear, yelled out directions, praises and warnings, but I heeded them not.

There before me was the long-desired boomslange, a picture of beauty, coiled to strike, with the fore part of his body raised after the manner of a cobra. His head was flattened out, his inflated neck purple, the bifid point of his tongue quivering in the brilliant sunlight. Now I was his master, for I was swifter than he was upon the ground. But I lost no time admiring him, for I was ready to sink from exhaustion.

I got my stick across the middle of his back to keep him from getting away again. As it touched him he turned and bit it savagely. By a quick movement I shifted the stick, and got it close to his head. Then I grabbed him with my fingers round the throat.

He was a furious captive. To and fro he lashed himself, his long body and whip-like tail striking me all over my body, legs and face, so that I had to drop the stick and hold him with the right hand at the middle, to keep him from breaking his own neck by his struggles.

Within half an hour I had him in a cage in my room; and within an hour after that he had lost his fear of me, and I had lost my fear of him to such an extent that I allowed him to glide along my shoulders and around my neck.

Beautiful, gentle and harmless, he was now the gem of my collection, and I treated him as one entitled to unusual privileges; for while the other snakes were confined to their cages, the boomslange was a prisoner at large. He lived on some branches suspended from a wire half-way between the ceiling and the floor. On these branches I would put chamelons, and the boomslange would catch and swallow them as contentedly as if he were still free in the wild bush.—Youth's Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

There lives in Paducah, Ky., a blind mechanic who can and does place laths as evenly and drive nails as truly as any workman gifted with sight. He puts up his own scaffolds, and does as much work in a day as any man in his trade.

Professor Hans Tietgen is reported to have discovered plants which are sensitive to music. One of them is said to unfold its leaves at the sound of a melody but to close them at once if discords are played. Music, it is further stated, stimulates the growth of certain varieties.

A curious old method of letting church and town lands which prevails at Corby, near Kettering, England, was put in force recently. The parishioners having assembled in the vestry, with the rector in the chair, a candle was lighted, with a pin stuck in the wax. Bidding then proceeded until the pin dropped, when the last bidder was declared the purchaser.

A thousand-legged worm was taken from the cheek of John Shafer of Shelby Ohio. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and spent a great deal of his time at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The physicians who performed the operation state that Shafer was most probably stung by some mysterious insect. His cheek was swollen to twice its normal size.

At a banquet in Sydney, a descendant of the Macdonalds massacred at Glencoe passed a knife, "with the blade foremost," to a member of a famous old family bearing the historic name of the Macdonalds' betrayers. Most of those who looked on stigmatized the action as one of contemptibly bad breeding. But one or two understood the significance and knew that the betrayal is still unforgiven.

One of the curiosities of Wimborne minster in Durham, England, is the tomb of Anthony Etricke, the first recorder of Poole, and the magistrate who committed the Duke of Monmouth after the battle of Sedgmoor. Tradition says Etricke had a quarrel with the people of Wimborne, so made a vow that he would "not be buried in their church or churchyard, under their ground or over." To carry out this vow he obtained leave to cut a niche in the wall of the minster, and there he placed his own coffin, fixing at the same time the date he supposed he would die—1691. He did not die, however, until 1703, and the figures were altered accordingly. The coffin is brilliantly decorated with the arms of the Etricke family, and to prevent it from going to decay a sum of one pound a year was bequeathed to keep the niche and coffin in good repair

While the Lamp Held Out to Burn.

During the recent heavy storm a house near Los Nietos was swept off its foundation and carried downstream, where it lodged in the willows. The family, who vacated it, had left a lighted lamp on the kitchen table, and next morning the lamp was still burning, although the house had floated for a considerable distance.—Los Angeles Times.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.

The Aged Ruler of Great Britain Peacefully Passed Away at Osborne House, Surrounded by Her Family.

EDWARD VII. NOW KING

Pathetic Scenes in the Bedchamber--End of the Longest Reign in English History.

London.—Queen Victoria, Empress of India, is dead. She passed from life without a struggle. Her end was painless. She expired as one sinks into sleep.

The Queen is said to have bidden farewell in feeble monosyllables to her family, assembled at her bedside. She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke a few words of great moment; then Emperor William and the others present filed past and heard a whispered good-by. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

A family council was held and the Prince of Wales was notified by Lord Clarendon, the new Lord Chamberlain, of the death of his mother and his accession to the throne. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is now Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

Her death was not unexpected. For some time it was known that the vital

KING EDWARD VII.

powers of the Queen were slowly failing and, while the shock is great only the great sorrow of the people will mark the end of the longest reign in English history.

All had been prepared for the political change, and the accession of Albert Edward to the throne will cause no disturbance in business or State affairs.

Her body will be buried by the side of that of the Prince Consort—him whom she mourned so deeply, for whom she maintained almost an austerity of grief during all the years of her long widowhood.

The tomb of the Prince is at Frogmore, on the Isle of Wight, almost within sight of Osborne House, where the Queen died. It was this fact which made Osborne the favorite residence of the Queen.

Of all the incidents attending the illness and death of the Queen, that which most impresses the nation is the unostentatious pilgrimage of the Kaiser to his mother's old home. "I am," he said, on leaving Berlin, "my grandmother's eldest grandson. My mother is unable from illness to hasten to her bedside."

THE QUEEN'S CHILDHOOD.

Little Victoria Loved Dolls Dearly, and Made Dolls' Dresses.

The childhood of Victoria was much more simple and unrestricted than would have been the case had it been known that she would become the Queen of England. She was born in Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, and lived there the greater part of the time until the death of William IV. made her Queen. She was a happy little child, and her amusements were much the same as those of other English girls.

No little girl ever loved dolls more dearly than did Victoria. When she became old enough to manage needle, thread and thimble she made with her own fingers dresses, coats and hats for her children, as she called them. She had doll houses and doll furniture. Victoria played with the dolls long after the period that the average child devotes to such pleasure.

Victoria was deprived of her father's care early in her infancy. The Duke of Kent contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, while carrying the baby Victoria in his arms about the grounds around Kensington.

Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, practically devoted her life to the rearing of the little girl. One day of the little Princess's life was much like another. She rose early, breakfasted simply at 8 a. m. After breakfast she mounted her donkey and rode around Kensington gardens accompanied by her nurse.

From 10 to 12 o'clock she received instructions from her mother. Then she romped through the palace with her nurse, Mrs. Breck, whom she affectionately called "Dear, dear Boppy." At 2 p. m. she lunched with her mother, then there were lessons until 4 p. m. Seven o'clock was the dinner hour. She had barely passed out of the hands of her governess when she became Queen.

BECAME A QUEEN AT DAWN.

Victoria Awakened Out of a Deep Sleep to Hear the News.

Victoria was awakened out of a deep sleep at 5 o'clock in the morning of June 20, 1837, to learn that she was Queen of England. She received the news clad in her nightgown, her bared feet in slippers and her hair falling loosely over her shoulders.

King William IV. had died at 2 a. m. in Windsor, three hours before Victoria was notified of her accession in Kensington Palace, where she lived with her mother, the Duchess of Kent.

As soon as the King breathed his last the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Conyngham, left the death chamber, and entering a carriage were driven with all speed to Kensington.

Victoria had retired the night before with no thought of the vast change that a few hours would make in her life. Kensington Palace was wrapped in slumber when the two emissaries arrived. What followed is told in the "Diary of a Lady of Quality" in this way:

"They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

that they requested an audience on business of importance.

"After another delay and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her.

"Then they said: 'We are come on business of state to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did.

"In a few moments she came into the room in a loose white night gown and shawl, her night cap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eye, but perfectly collected and dignified.

"The Lord Chamberlain knelt down and presented a paper to the astonished girl, announcing the death of her uncle and notifying her that she was his successor.

"The girl could say nothing and the Archbishop announced that he had come by desire of Queen Adelaide, widow of King William, who wanted Victoria to know of the peaceful death of her uncle.

"The Queen's first words were addressed to the Primate. She said: 'I beg your grace to pray for me,' which he did."

ASKED THE PRINCE TO MARRY HER

Following Royal Etiquette Victoria Herself Proposed to Suitor.

The Queen proposed marriage to the man who became her husband. Royal etiquette imposed the difficult task upon Victoria, as she was a Queen and the man of her choice, Prince Albert, was of inferior rank and station. No other romance ever figured in her life, though scores of mighty suitors sought her hand.

In her infancy she was consecrated to her first cousin, Francis Charles Augustine Albert Emanuel, second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld. Albert's father and Victoria's mother were brother and sister, children of the Duke of Coburg. She grew up with the idea so firmly imbedded in her thoughts that she was to be the wife of Prince Albert that it never occurred to her to alter the arrangement after she became Queen.

Albert and Victoria met for the first time when they were both about seventeen years of age. She had been Queen a trifle more than two years when she proposed marriage to the Prince and he dutifully accepted. Duty and official procedure compelled her to personally announce her engagement to her Privy Council. So on November 23, 1839, the Privy Council was summoned specially to Buckingham Palace to receive the announcement. She read the declaration in a clear, sonorous, sweet-toned voice, but her hands trembled so excessively that the listeners wondered she was able to read the paper which she held.

Victoria did not believe in lengthy engagements. At noon on February 10, 1840, the Queen was wedded to the man of her choice in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, less than three months after the formal engagement.

QUEEN A CULTURED WOMAN.

Spoke Five Languages and Was a Great Lover of Children.

The most interesting and intimate glimpse into the private affairs of the Queen and into her recent home life is given in a volume entitled "Private Life of the Queen by a Member of the Royal Household," and from which the following information was gleaned:

Victoria was always a good talker, reading widely and speaking five languages fluently. She knew about all the poets and artists of note, and her interest in the affairs of the world never decreased on account of age. As she grew older the Queen displayed a more marked interest in religious affairs. She attended to all her religious duties.

The Queen always displayed a great love for children. She had a standing order for the picture of every lineal descendant newly born to be forwarded to her.

In her declining years she cultivated a habit for games at cards. She was always fond of such games, however. On her long travels, Patience was her favorite game. Her Majesty had many little fads, peculiar to her, intensified with age. She had a strong dislike to new faces around her.

The Queen had the most utter abhorrence for cats. Until soft electric lights came into use she always insisted upon wax candles. The Queen, while disliking cats, had the greatest love for dogs and horses.

The annual income of the Queen amounted to $1,925,000 a year, all told. She received the same allowance that was given to George IV. and William IV., but while they left no sum unappropriated at the end of the year Victoria saved regularly over $40,000. Her Majesty, in her own name, owned 87,372 acres of land, which yielded her a yearly income of more than $100,000. The Queen was most generous and frequently gave large sums of money in presents. All servants who had been faithful to the Queen were protected carefully by her. When traveling she took only a small retinue.

Victoria Alexandrina.

Official Title—Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Defender of the Faith; Empress of India; Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, the Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and the Indian Empire, etc.

Born—May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace, London.

Baptized—June 24, 1819, as Alexandrina Victoria.

Ascended the Throne—June 20, 1837.

Crowned—June 28, 1838.

Married—February 10, 1840.

Name, as a wife—Mrs. Guelph.

First child born—November 21, 1840 (Princess Victoria, Empress Dowager of Germany).

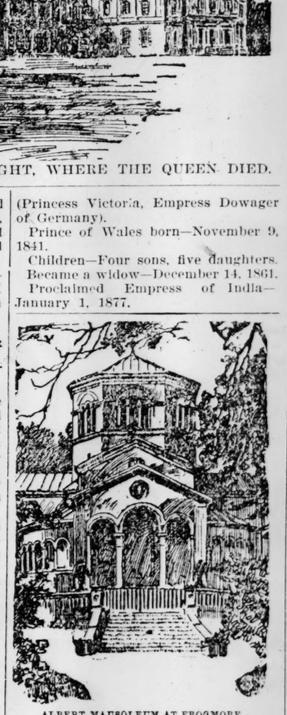
Prince of Wales born—November 9, 1841.

Children—Four sons, five daughters.

Became a widow—December 14, 1861.

Proclaimed Empress of India—January 1, 1877.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, WHERE THE QUEEN DIED.



ALBERT MAUSOLEUM AT FROGMORE.

(It was erected to the memory of Prince Albert, the Queen's husband. A vacant sarcophagus awaits Her Majesty's body.)

Celebrated Jubilee—June 20, 1897.

Died—January 22, 1901.

President McKinley's Condolence.

As soon as President McKinley was informed of Queen Victoria's death he sent a personal message of condolence direct to the Prince of Wales.

The private fortune accumulated by Queen Victoria is very large. It is estimated that her heirs will get at least $35,000,000.

Will Flood Mexico With Chinese.

A steamship company recently organized at San Francisco, Cal., plans to colonize Mexico with Oriental laborers. The promoters have obtained from Mexico a vast concession of fishing privileges and lands. They propose to bring 1,000,000 Chinese to Mexico and establish fisheries, canneries and warehouses.

Governor McMillan Inaugurated.

Governor Benton McMillin was inaugurated for his second term as Governor of Tennessee at Nashville.

More Money For Hawaiian Officials.

Senator C. D. Clark introduced a bill into the Senate at Washington increasing the salary of officials of Hawaii. It gives the Governor $5000 and $500 as perquisites; the Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court, $5000, with $500 additional to the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the Circuit Court $4000.

Senator Cullom Re-Elected.

In separate session the Senate and House of the Illinois Legislature re-elected United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom for a term of six years.

Three Skaters Drowned.

Seventeen-year-old Walter E. Bayles, of the Princeton, N. J., preparatory school, while skating, broke through the ice and was drowned. Benjamin Post, aged eighteen, and Charles Walters, aged seventeen, were drowned in Dundee Lake, near Paterson, N. J., while skating.

New Senator From Kansas.

J. R. Burton, Republican, was elected by the Legislature of Kansas United States Senator to succeed Lucien Baker.

Newsy Gleanings

The German coinage for 1900 was about $35,600,000.

Germany's Meat Inspection law will be put into effect as soon as possible.

The Japanese Government has decided to construct five torpedo destroyers.

A British punitive expedition has routed a force of rebels of Gambia, West Africa.

Nearly $4,000,000 has been expended on the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, whose defects render her practically worthless.

Twice Years For $865,000.

B. G. Lake, a well-known solicitor, who was accused of misappropriating trust funds to the amount of $865,000, at London, was found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

Minnesota Chooses Senators.

United States Senator Knute Nelson was re-elected by the Legislature of Minnesota for a term of six years. Moses E. Clapp was chosen to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis for a short term.

Sold Her Child to an Indian.

Word comes from Sheridan, Wyo., that a white woman named Anderson, living on Powder River, recently traded her two-year-old daughter to an Indian from the Crow Reservation, Mon., for seven head of ponies. The authorities are investigating the matter.

Private Letter Boxes Must Go.

The House of Representatives at Washington has unanimously passed a new section to the postal laws forbidding private postoffices or the use of private letter boxes.

Snow on Cuba's Mountains.

Snow has fallen on the mountains of Cuba, where the islanders are suffering from a temperature of sixty degrees.

Outrages in Indian Territory.

More outrages by insurrectionary Creeks are reported from the Indian Territory.

Filipinos Swear Allegiance.

One thousand Filipinos have sworn allegiance to American authority at Vigan and 400 at Malabon.

Minor Mention.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Venice has more than 400 canal bridges.

The postal deficit in Canada last year was $461,000.

Horses are now being sent to South Africa at the rate of about 8000 a month.

Since May 1, 1900, about 150,000 head of cattle have been sent from Florida ports to Cuba.

Great Britain has decided to build two battleships intended to be the largest in the world.

RECORD OF A CENTURY

REMARKABLE SHOWING FOR THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Growth and Development of the United States For One Hundred Years Ending With the Year 1900.

The American Economist contains an industrial review of the nineteenth century which discloses our most remarkable growth and development in all fields of endeavor. The writer very fully shows that our prosperity has been so identified with protection as to make the former in every instance the sequence of the latter. The tariff laws of the century are given in full and their effects upon our commerce and trade are succinctly stated. The article is accompanied by a table giving by decades our progress in wealth, commerce and principal lines of industry. This table shows that in wealth we have increased from $2000,000,000 in 1800 to $100,000,000,000 in 1900; that our foreign commerce in 1800 was $162,244,548, and in 1900 was $2,244,424,266; that our exports of $70,971,780 in 1800 had increased to $1,394,483,082 in 1900; that our products of manufacture, which were perhaps $20,000,000 in value in 1800, were valued at about $15,000,000,000 in 1900; that our 900 postoffices of 1800 numbered 76,350 in 1900; that our textile products of a few thousands in value in 1800 were valued at considerably over $1,000,000,000 in 1900; that our iron and steel manufactures of $14,394,526 in value in 1810 were valued at over $1,000,000,000 in 1900; that our railroad mileage of 23 miles in 1830 had increased to 196,410 in 1900—in short, that from an insignificant group of 5,000,000 of people in 1800 we have become in 1900 a nation of more than 76,000,000, with greater wealth, with greater output in all fields of production, with greater credit than any other nation on earth.

The review of the century not only shows that our periods of prosperity have been during the years when a protective tariff has been in force, but that the creation of our important industries dates from the year when an adequate duty was laid on the product of those industries. Two or three illustrations will suffice. In 1870 only 30,000 tons of steel rails were made in the United States, and these sold at $100 per ton in gold. In 1900 we were making over 2,000,000 tons a year at a price of $21 a ton, and the price has been as low as $17 a ton.

We were making but a few thousand kegs of wire nails in 1883, when the duty was increased from one to four cents per pound. In 1888 the output was 1,000,000 kegs, and in 1900 over 8,000,000 kegs, while the price has been reduced from eight cents per pound to two cents per pound.

We made no tin plate in 1890, when for the first time a duty was laid by the McKinley law. In 1900 we made over 400,000 tons, and can not only supply the home market, but are now exporting it. Hundreds of other products owe their depelopment to protection. On the other hand, when duties have been lowered or removed the consequences have been serious and most disastrous. The blow to all our industries, and especially to wool and woolens, by the Wilson-Gorman law is only too fresh in the minds of all. The tariff of 1883 was a severe blow to our wool industry, while the low tariffs of 1846 and 1875 threw the country into a panic and bankrupcy, as did the tariff of 1833.

But protection has predominated, especially since the Civil War, and it is during the last thirty-five years that our great progress has been made. Our iron and steel manufactures, our textile products, our farm products, our exports and many other commercial and financial totals are now measured by billions instead of millions or thousands of the early part of the century.

The writer concludes his review as follows:

"What greater tribute to an economic principle; what greater vindication of a national system of legislation; what greater proof of the wisdom of a protective tariff could there be than the results of the nineteenth century in the United States? We have victoriously waged two great foreign wars. We have waged one of the greatest civil wars known to mankind. We have freed millions of slaves. We have welcomed to our free institutions 30,000,000 of foreigners. We have sold abroad over $33,000,000,000 worth of our products of agriculture and manufacture. We have accumulated over $100,000,000,000 of wealth. From an almost insignificant republic we have grown to be the greatest nation on earth in wealth, in production and consumption. We have become the most powerful in diplomacy and war. We feed much of the world beside ourselves, and our manufactures go to every corner of the earth. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth we are recognized as the financial centre of the globe, and all nations look to us for money. We are increasing our national credit by over half a billion of dollars a year. We are paying higher wages and living better than any other people. The luxuries of other lands are our necessaries. Our national Treasury is overflowing; our banks, both national and savings, are swelled almost to their limit.

"And for all this magnificent accomplishment, for all this grand achievement, for all this most enviable position and attainment, who will question that besides our own exertions of mind and body we are indebted solely to Providence and protection?

"With resources unlimited, with wealth unbounded, with credit unequaled, with honor unsullied, we stand on the threshold of a new century and wonder what it will bring."

London's Fog is Costly.

It is estimated that the dense pall of smoke and fog, such as overhung London a few days ago, costs the city from $250,000 to $500,000 daily in the matter of bills for gas and electricity. The embargo on railway traffic and other expenses makes up a huge bill.

Questions for Women

Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.

Mrs. Lena T. Frieburg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

The Anniversary.

"Harry, yesterday was our wedding anniversary, and you never said a word about it."

"Well, my dear, I felt it in my bones that it was some sort of a big day, but I couldn't remember what it was."—Indianapolis Journal.

When a fellow has money to burn, the mother of marriageable daughters is ready to supply him with a match.—Philadelphia Record.

Every boy in Germany from the crown prince to the meanest subject is obliged to learn some useful trade.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains on bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blodi Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood dicase that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions sores in mouth or throat? If so, yon blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rica, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 der large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balma al bottle is given to dufferers. For free trial bottle, adsufferers For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once del scribing trouble and free personag advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 volnutary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVIEC

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk "	" "	4:25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

eave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton "	" "	12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven "	" "	3:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	" "	5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edinton "	" "	6:55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, General Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

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All kinds of Cabinet Work done

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

THE ARMY BILL.

Perhaps of all the party political catchwords that of "militarism" has excited and is exciting in the hearts of a certain class of honest, but misinformed citizens the most sincere fears and apprehensions. Certainly the supposed causes for these fears have been well harped upon and this imaginary terror luridly painted.

An attempt was made during the last campaign to make it appear that the Republican party, as a whole, were in favor of a great standing army and that they would not depend upon the volunteers in the future.

We do not believe that there is today a Republican in Congress who believes in a great standing army; but we, also, do not believe there is a Republican in Congress who does not believe that the United States should have an army large enough for the needs of the country from year to year, in time of peace as well as in time of war; in time of peace, because the volunteer soldier will not enlist and remain in the service to perform the duties pertormed by the Regular Army.

The volunteer is the man who leaves his home and business, under the temporary necessities of the Government, from a high sense of patriotism to fight its battle. The volunteer has been the great fighting arm of this Government in all of its past, and the volunteer will remain the great fighting arm of this Government in all its future. There is no question about that. But the volunteers will not remain in the service in times like these, because they do not desire to make the Army their permanent business. We need a regular army large enough to take the first fighting line until our volunteers can be organized in every great war. The Army bill gives that in a small measure, and in a small measure only. It does not create an army that can be for one moment compared with any army of Europe.

It simply creates a skeleton army, well officered. This furnishes the desired element of elasticity. In case of a sudden emergency, such as the late war, this skeleton puts on flesh and muscle by the system of recruiting. It is large or small, costly or inexpensive, as the emergency requires. In times of peace it dwindles to the minimum figure that the country's real needs demand. In times of war it expands to meet the demand of the hour. Already properly officered by trained men, the element of political favoritism which must exist under a purely volunteer system, is done away with. What plan more ideal, more practical, and fairer to the taxpayer and the volunteer alike, could our Republic demand.

ENGLAND MOURNS.

England mourns: not only England but the world. Victoria the good, Victoria the pure, Victoria the well beloved has paid the penalty of nature, and on the throne by her vacated sits a new ruler, His Imperial Highness, by the grace of God, Edward VII, late Albert Edward Prince of Wales. The passing of Victoria marks the end of an era. The nineteenth century has carried with him, departing, the majority of his favored children. The twentieth century opens up the world's great play-house with many new actors on the public stage.

In the page of history, where some few from each passing multitude indite their names, the word Victoria doth make a goodly show. And yet in no one single characteristic can the dead Queen lay claim to that which the public voice commonly attributes to greatness. To the wild pulsation that genius feels, the fierce passions of the strongest natures, she was a stranger. No one can, with truth, claim to have been attracted by the brilliancy of her intellect, drawn by the charm of her personal magnetism, nor awed by the indomitableness of her will. Through her veins the blood ever flowed calmly and quietly, free from the higher romanticisms of life. Her's was an even nature and a placid spirit. But she was a woman who endeavored to live her life according to the dictates of duty and conscience, was a devoted wife and a good mother, and was keenly in sympathy with the needs and strivings of the people of whom she was the govermental figure-head. In the great white light that beats upon the throne she still shone forth as the sceptered incarnation of femanine domesticity. As an ever present example of purity and right-living she wrought much for the betterment of the morals both of her people and the times. And present history says that therein lay her element of greatness. Certainly she was widely revered and well beloved.

Is the Oriental so benighted after all. Among the various grounds for divorce allowed to the masculine inhabitant of the Flowry Kingdom talkativeness and jealousy of the wife are given due consideration. The Chinaman has gleaned some wisdom from the centuries.

LET US HOPE FOR BETTER THINGS.

If Gov. Aycock is sincere and in earnest in what he says in his Inaugural, and if his advice is heeded by the Legislature, on fair and honest elections we will surely have a better condition of things in this State. What he says is positive and convincing proof that elections held under Democratic administrations were unfair and unjust and fraudulent. He evidently feels some twinges of conscience that he is the benificiary of the very dishonest and corrupt political methods that were practiced in the election whereby he obtained the high office of Governor. Let us hope for better things.

The latest evidence in the cause of woman suffrage comes from the West. A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature, and is to be pressed, taking away from women in Kansas the right, granted some years ago, to vote in city and school elections. Woman as a voter, it is declared, has proved a failure in Kansas. The woman vote is too easily manipulated.

At the election for United States Senator last week F. M. Simmons got 36 votes in the Senate and 88 in the House. The Republicans voted for Richmond Pearson, giving him 8 votes in the Senate and 18 in the House. One Populist Senator voted for Pearson, but the other Populists did not vote.

The Brooklyn Eagle makes the point that "Alaska was acquired in the term for which Lincoln was reelected, and the constitution has not followed the flag there yet." There are similar precedents reaching back to 1803 and chiefly identified with Democratic administrations.

Texas is illustrating the fact that the mineral wealth of the United States has only been scratched on the surface. The Texas gushers of Petrolium have attracted the attention of the whole country.

Many of our islands in the Philippines are now joined together by cables and the inhabitants begin to understand the value of American enterprise and generous good will.

"Long live the King" will have a curious sound to English ears. Few surviving British subjects have ever heard it in their own realm.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1901.

President McKinley has been making up for lost time and has now got his desk about up to date on routine matters—important matters were not allowed to accumulate even when he was confined to his room. His patience must have been sorely tried by the delay in getting together of the Senate and House conferres on the Army Reorganization bill, which has just been accomplished, but he hasn't shown it. He has made it a rule since he became President not to criticise the acts of Congress or of individual Senators and Representatives, and it is a good rule for a President.

After passing the Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the Senate restored the Ship subsidy bill to its position as the unfinished business without a division.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, who was one of the witnesses heard by the U. S. Industrial Commission this week, gave an interesting review of the work of the department in controlling contageous animal diseases in the U. S. and in preventing the importation or exportation of diseases. He recommended that in addition to his present authority the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized to cause the cleaning and disinfection ot stock cars and stock yards when necesary, and to prohibit the shipping of uninspected meat from Satte to State or to foreign countries.

Secretary Root has entirely recovered from the grip and is working upon a report of exhisting conditions in the Philippines. This report, which will be based upon the last information from authentic sources, both official and unofficial, will be made to President McKinley, who will at once forward it to Congress. It will show a decided improvement in nearly every portion of the islands within the last two or three months, and will most effectually dispose of the sensational stories that have from time to time been printed concerning the condition of the health and morals of American soldiers serving on the islands.

To get what others fail to get is the kind of skill that brings tuccess in all callings. The records of the U. S. Patent office show that a single firm of Washington Patent Lawyers, C. A. Snow & Co., obtained during 1900 1,497 allowances of Patent, many of which had been previously rejected.

For the first time in our history all the government flags in Washington were this week half-masted for the death of a foreign ruler. The order was given by President McKinley as soon as he was officially informed of the death of Queen Victoria, and the first flag to be placed at half-mast was that on the White House.

Among President McKinley's callers this week was Mr. M. P. Moran of Minne, president of the National Grain Growers' Corporative Association, who says he is in Washington to look out for the interests of the farmers. He told President McKinley that one of his ideas when he came to Washington was to present the name of some man suitable for Secretary of Agriculture under the next administration, but that after getting acquainted with Secretary Wilson and the great work he is doing for the farmers he became convinced that he ought to remain in that position. Mr. McKinley told him that he thought the same way on that subject and that it had afforded him much pleasure to secure Secretary Wilson's promise to remain at the head of the Department of Agriculture during his second term. After leaving the White House Mr. Moran said: The farmers are going to take more interest in politics. We have just elected a Senator from Minnesota. Everybody thought there was no show for him, but when it was known that he was supported by the farmers he was elected." Mr. Moran is not at all worried by the combination of circumstances which have made it improbable that the Nicaragua Canal bill will be acted upon by the Senate at this session. His organization opposes the Canal, of which he said: "We are opposed to the Nicaragua canal because it will open to other countries the markets of the east that are now rightfully ours."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Legislature.

Bills galore are being introduced, some of them for buncome. A bill has been introduced proposing to amend the Constitution providing for the entire exclusion of negroes in the enumeration of the population of "negroes, slaves and Indians not taxed"; a bill defining the liability of insurance companies, by providing that in case of loss by fire the amount of insurance on real property be considered the true value of the same; to prevent kidnapping, by making the punishment twenty years in the penitentiary; to prevent pools and trusts, by requiring officers of corporations to make affidavits that they are not connected with trusts; to tax dealers in pistols $100; the proceeds for public school funds; the libel bill has passed; a bill has been introduced appropiating $40,000 annually to the State University. Dr. Curry, Treasurer of the Peabody Educational Fund, addressed the General Assembly, urging it to have the courage to do the right thing by the cause of education. The future wealth of North Carolina is not so much factories or corporations as honest education, sowing and resping.

Population of North Carolina Towns With Population Over 2,000.

Asheville 14,694, Beaufort 2,195, Burlington 3,629, Charlotte 18,092, Concord 7,910, Durham 6,697, Edenton 3,046, Elizabeth City 6,348, Fayetteville 4,670, Gastonia 4,610, Goldsboro 5,877, Graham 2,052, Greensboro 10,035, Greenville 2 565, Henderson 3,746, Hickory, 2,535, Bickory 2.535, High Point 4,163, Kings Mountain 2,062, Kinston 4,106, Monroe 2,427, Mount Airy, 2,680, New Bern 9,090, Raleigh 13,643, Randleman 2,190, Reidsville 3,262, Rocky Mount 2,937, Salem 3,642, Salisbury 6.277, Statesville 3,141, Tarboro 2,499, Washington 4,842, Wilmington 20,976, Wilson 3,525, Winston 10,008.

The Eclectic for February opens with the complete text of Lord Rosebery's recent rectorial address at Glasgow University, upon the British Empire, which has attracted wide attention abroad by its literary qualities hardly less than by its political timeliness. Another important political contribution is Signor Crispi's review of Italian affairs "After Eighteen Years," which is translated from the Nuova Antologia. Some interesting views of the Causes which Led to the Preservation of the Foreign Legations at Pekin are presented by the Rev. Roland Allen, an English missionary who was among those who went through the horrors of the siege. A brilliant paper on M. Rostand and the Literary Prospects of the Drama, from The Edinburgh Review: an article called "Disillusioned Daughters" in which certain aspects of the woman question are considered: an essay by the Hon. George C. Brodrick upon the English, as "A Nation of Amateurs;" clever article by S. G. Tallentyre on French Wit in the Eighteenth Century: the story of The Evolution of a Wheat Crop by that graphic writer, Harold Bindloss: an account of Steinitz and Other Chess Players by Antony Guest: and an out-of-door paper by "A Son of the Marshes" are among the other striking features of the number. Published by The Living Age Company, Boston.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

North Carolina } Superior Court.
Pasquotank Co. } March Term 1901.
Kramer Bros. & Co., Plaintiff,
vs.
G. S. Beebe, Defendant.
—Order of Publication.

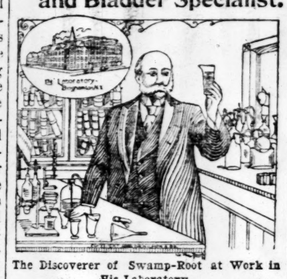
It appearing to the Court from the affidavit of C. E Kramer, president of Kramer Bros. & Co., plaintiffs in the above-entitled action that summons has been issued in this cause and returned "not to be found in my county" and it also appearing that the defendant cannot after due diligence be found in the Sate of North Carolina and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against the defendant and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina and has property in this State over which this Court has jurisdiction and it further appearing that the plaintiff has prayed for and obtained a warrant of attachment which has been served on the property of the defendant as aforesaid and that said warrant of attachment has been returned. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of this action and publication of this warrant of attachment and also of the summons be made by publication and that same be advertised for six successive weeks in The North Carolinian, setting forth the title of the action, the issuing of the attachment and requiring the defendant to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County on the third Monday in March, 1901, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff as he may be advised.

It is further ordered that publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to all parties concerned.

W. H. JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.

January 16th, 1901.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

United States of America, } In Admiralty.
Eastern District of N. C. }

Whereas on the 19th day of January 1901 E S. Wiley filed his libel in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina against the steamer D. K. Neal, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, in a cause of contract civil and maritime.

And whereas by virtue of process in due form of law, to me directed, returnable on the 20th day of Feb. 1901, I have seized and taken said steamer D. K Neal and have her in my custody:

Notice is hereby given that a District Court will be held at the Court House in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 20 day of Feb. 1901 at 12 o'clock m of that day provided the same shall be a day of Jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jusisdiction thereafter for the trial of premises, and the owner or owners and all persons who may have or claim any interest, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid and there interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated at Elizabeth City, N. C., the 28th day of Jan. 1901.

H. C. DOCKERY,
U. S. Marshal.
By CHAS. A. BANKS,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.
J. C. Brooks, J. Heywood Sawyer,
Proctors for Libelants.

North Carolina, } In Superior
Tyrrell County. } Court.
Before G. L. Liverman, C. S. C.

S. M. Combs, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. A. Cahoon, Mary E. Cahoon and J. W. A. Cahoon, or Winston Cahoon, Def'ts. } Notice.

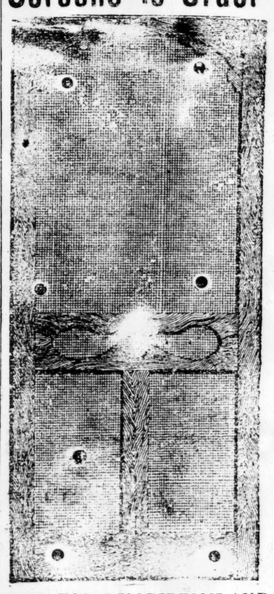
The Defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Tyrrell County to remove Winston Cahoon, one of the Defendants above named as trustee to a certain mortgage executed by W. A. Cahoon and Mary E. Cahoon, on the 2nd day of June 1899, upon certain lands in Gum Neck Township, Tyrrell County and fully described in said mortgage, which said mortgage is recorded in the records of Tyrrell county in Book 41, page 268, and appoint another trustee in his place and stead. The Defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court, on the 11th day of March 1901, at the Court House in Columbia, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

G. L. LIVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

This 15th day of January 1901.

I. M. Meekins, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Screens to Order



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POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. **Cheap** board. **Car fare paid.** No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue **free.** Write to-day.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges,

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1900.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

Total Insurance in Force, $1,200,000,000

Held by over 500.000 Policy-holders who ARE the Company and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York, December 31, 1900.

THIS COMPANY announces that it has insured during the year 1900, 125,000 individuals in the sum of over

232 MILLION DOLLARS

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in cash. This is

30 MILLION DOLLARS

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1899, and the Company now has over

1200 MILLION DOLLARS

of paid for insurance in force, which is over

140 MILLION DOLLARS

more Paid for insurance in force than it had a year ago. These results have been accomplished at a lower expense ratio than even that of 1899.

DURING the year the Company has paid in death losses on the lives of over 4,000 policy holders, more than

12 MILLION DOLLARS.

During the year the Company has paid to its living policy holders in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

$10,800,000.00.

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 12,680 of its policy holders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

$5,500,000.00,

at 5 per cent. interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy holders in dividends over

$2,860,000.00,

which was more than was paid in 1899.

For further information address

The New-York Life Ins. Agency,

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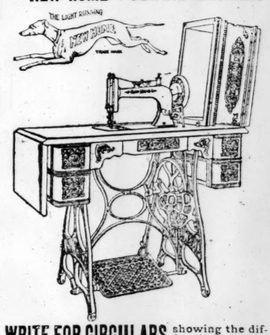

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Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	3.15
Scribner's Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.00	3.50
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y	1.00	1.25	1.75
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn	3.00	3.00	3.50
South's Companion, Boston, Mass	1.75	2.25	2.90
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass	.50	1.00	1.50
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass	1.00	1.25	1.85
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass	1.00	1.00	1.65
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.65
Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill	1.00	1.25	1.85
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Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich	.50	1.00	1.65
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky	.50	1.00	1.50
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LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Griggs, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets at and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; D. M. Simons, N. G; J P Simpson, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; H. B. Black, Financial Secretary; Twiddy, Treasurer

Talula Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett, C P; J. C. Simpson, H.P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W; W. Twiddy, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; J F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; P G Thompson, jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Bob Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. E. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence, Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep, Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and L V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

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A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufucture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901.

YOU'RE IT.

If you're sore
To the core,
With aching bones,
And husky tones
When you speak,
And you're weak
In the knees,
And you sneeze,
And often cough
Your head near off,
And you note
That your throat
Feels quite raw,
And your jaw
Feels as if
You'd got a biff,
And dull pains
Vex your brains,
Then you've caught it,
You have got it—
It's the grip

If you feel
The heat steal
O'er your frame
Like a flame,
Till you burn
And you yearn
For chunks of ice
At any price,
Then like a flash
The shivers dash
From head to feet,
A chill complete
And you shake,
And you quake.
And there's desire
For a fire,
And something hot
Right on the spot
To quickly drink
And you think
Right there and then
You'll ne'er be warm again,
Then you've caught it,
You have got it—
It's the grip.

It's in the air,
It's everywhere;
The microbe of the grip
It's on another trip,
And up and down,
Through all the town,
By night and day
It seeks its prey.
And it's the fad
And you are sad,
Or even mad,
Or if you sneeze,
Or cough or wheeze,
Or feel too warm,
Or chills alarm
To wear a look of grim dismay.
And hoarsely say:
"I've caught it,
I've got it—
It's the grip!"
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Men and wagons rattle most when there is nothing in them.

When you want tasty job work remember the CAROLINIAN.

Dr. G. W. Alexander, of Chapanoke, died on Friday morning. He formerly resided at Salem, this county, and was the Republican candidate for State Senator two years ago.

On the 22nd inst., while on Trent river duck shooting, Captanin Sam B. Waters, a prominent and well known citizen of Newbern, N. C., suddenly fell dead in his boat of heart failure. The deceased was 65 years old.

"Our economical system is badly in need of readjustment," said the Legislator. "Why?" asked the particeps criminis. "Here are senatorial votes bringing $10,000 in Pennsylvania, while we can't force the price up above $200 to save our necks."—Ex.

In reply to an inquiry of a Michigan correspondent we publish in this issue the present population of the principle towns and cities of this State. It will be seen that the population of Elizabeth has doubled since the last census. Had the suburbs been included it would have reached 7,000.

At a meeting of the Albemarle Fire Company the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Albemarle Fire Co. are due, and hereby extended to all those who during the late fire so kindly rendered assistance in our time of need by serving refreshments and lending a helping hand when the time offered.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has discovered that the flavor of eggs is determined by the feed. After giving hens chopped onions for two weeks the eggs became so disagreeable in flavor that they could not be used. Wheat shorts, cotton-seed meal and skim milk increased the number of eggs laid, but the eggs had a disagreeable flavor. Cracked corn and corn dough resulted in fewer eggs, but larger ones and of better flavor.

In reply to the question as to the present status of the Public Building here, our Congressman, Hon. J. H. Small informs us that the House Committee has promised to report a bill recommending that the limit of cost be increased to $100,000, and that the Speaker told him that such a bill would be reported and that there would be no objection to its passage at this session, after which the construction of the building will begin during the summer.

One of the most interesting, locally, of the bills which recently passed the Senate is a private one to restore the three-mile limit to the present ferry between Pasquotank and Camden counties. The ferry question has been a vexed one in our locality now these many moons. The State judiciary has had its shy at the subject, and now the legislature is taking a hand. The latter's action seems to indicate that the palm of victory will be placed in the hands of the management of the present existing ferry. Will the contending factions now cease to rage?

While it is said that the present Legislature has not got down to business, as yet, it is to be noted that thus far no bill or measure has been introduced looking to the improvement or protection of the oyster industry of the State.

At present the oyster industry is at a low ebb.

There is the indiscrinate and rough dragging of the oyster beds, with everything brought out in the drag, and carried away, which is going to destroy all chances of the North Carolina oyster industry in the future.

There is no culling of oysters, or setting out of oyster beds which shall develop for future trade.

How different is the preparation going on in Maryland and Virginia, where there are laws for the propagation and protection of the oyster, and laws which are rigidly enforced.

In Chesapeake Bay there is work going on at present for the increase and protection of the oyster, which promises to give the people of those States in the future the monopoly of the oyster business.

Is the oyster industry of this State to disappear, is a vital question. not merely to the people of Eastern Carolina, but to the entire State, for here is an industry demanding protection, and which can and should be made a source of revenue to the State.

And the present Legislature should do something in the matter and not permit the oyster business of the State to be left in the hands of office holding politicians, who take no interest in the matter beyond the pittance they get out of it.—Newbern Journal.

A contemporary speaking of The German Land Company, recently organized at Newbern, says:

"Newbern leads in progress. It has furnished the most of the capital for what promises to be the most successful step the State has taken in this decade to secure desirable immigration from Europe. The Northeastern States which have been made rich and prosperous by immigration from the best countries of Europe long ago found that it was necessary to have the active labors of natives of those countries. North Carolina has failed to receive a large number of immigrants because it has not aggressively sought to secure them and has not adopted the right methods. Last year Mr. John W. Thompson, State Immigration Commissioner, induced Mr. A. Kolischer, a wealthy banker of Germany, who had come to America to make it his home, to visit North Carolina. Mr. Kolischer was very much pleased with what he saw here and obtained options on property before returning to Europe, and by his efforts aided by those of Mr. Thompson the Land Company above referred to came into being."

Betsy-town go thou and do likewise.

The proposed libel bill is producing a good deal of press discussion throughout the State.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:02 and will set to-night at 5:26.—The weather prophet advises you to fill up your coal bin.—"La grippe" is raging, and, like the fatal sickler, is no respector of person or degree, but with develish glee trips them all by the heels.—Our first touch of genuine winter weather during the week. A raw wind with flurries of snow proclaimed "the real thing."—The oyster trade is rather at a stand-still, or at least has been, we understand. The supply in the market was not sufficient to keep the canneries busy. *Apropos* of the subject we would call our readers attention to a pertinent clipping from a contemporary, dealing with the State oyster problem, which appears in this issue. The article has meat in it as you will see by its perusal. How about it business men? Do you think it worth your attention? or are you willing to let the day take care of itself? Remember our oyster industry brings a good many dollars to Betsy's purse.—Trade is still going merrily on in spite of the recent ravages of fiend flame. Remember, O out-of-town readers that there are plenty of stores left to more than supply all your wants. The old girl won't be long in 'dusting off' the ashes, and putting on a more modern garment in place of the old singed one.

When you're feeling dull and dozy,
Seated in a corner cozy
Of a car,
And you're routed from your slumber
By a newsboy yelling, "Come sir,
Here you are, the latest number!"
Don't it jar?

—Through an oversight we failed to note the matrimonial union on the 16th at the M. E. Church of this city of a young and popular couple, well known in our burgh, Miss Minnie Parker, the fair daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Parker, to Mr D. R. Morgan, a long time townsman. May their path ever lie in pleasant ways.—The usual services at the various churches Sunday, the Episcopal church excepted. The pastor thereof being absent at Belhaven At the Presbyterian church in the evening, in place of the usual sermon, the congregation there assembled were treated to a most interesting and instructive discussion by the Rev. H. W. White, our local Presbyterian minister, dealing with China, its present conditions and needs, and the work which is being now there conducted by Christian missions. Mr. White himself has but recently returned from work in that field and knows whereof he speaks. He graphically pictured the corruption of the social and political life of the Orient, and showed the need for the morally purifying effect of the gospel among the masses there. The Boxer uprising he attributes to the work of native politicians working upon the superstition and ignorance of the unenlightened. His discussion was illustrated by an excellent map and was highly appreciated.—Extreme low tides during the week just passed left many of our creeks and the lagoons at the park almost dry. The steamers Newbern and Burrus were, also, stranded for several days, as the result of shallow channels, while plying between their respective ports.—

The man who has money to burn
May appear an extravagant soul
When perhaps he's but trying to learn
If it's not cheaper fuel than coal.

—All silent along the Pasquotank. No voice breaks the stillness to answer queries relative to the further progress of the proposed railroad project.—Insurance we understand is quite lively as the result of the recent conflagration.—Of the victims of the late fire, Hathaway Bros. are now on Poindexter St., near the post-office, Selig has swapped corners by moving across the street, Sharber & White are opening on the corner of Water and Fearing and Sawyer & Co. will not open at all.—J. Wilkins Esq. and wife, of Suncook, N. H., are in our city seeking a short respite from the severe northern cold. Their many friends extend a welcome. Mr. Wilkins is both on pleasure and business bent.—The steamer Dickerman of the N. & S. is on Scott's ways for repairs.—We had a pleasant call the other day from Mr. L. G. Creef, of Mashoes. He says the catch of Rock is fair.—"Do you believe that seeing is believing?" asked a down towner. "Yes, don't you?" "Well, I see some people every day that I never could believe." Mr. Charles W. Grice Jr. has resigned his position as runner for the Citizens Bank.—Lots of men know how to cure hams, but are unable to procure them.—Light House tender "Jessamine" was here a couple of days coaling up.—Miss May Wood has returned from a visit to Baltimore.—Mr. W. F. Jennings, who ran a huckster stall at the market house, died on Friday morning.—Mr. A. Huckabee, our popular Tonsorial Artist, has moved his establishment into the rooms recently occupied by Dr. Sawyer as a Drug Store nearer the post-office. It is a model Barber Shop.—Two of our local Nimrods, Messrs. David Whitehurst and Willis Gregory, returning from a recent gunning trip in the lower sounds, report great sport. They brought with them as an indication of their prowess, a couple of deer, and wild duck and small game galore.—There was a benefit supper for the Fire Company Tuesday night. There is no organization that deserves better of the community than do these noble volunteer fighters of fire.—The boy with the bow reports the following feats accomplished during the past week: Miss Norah Hasket to Mr. Geo. Teabault, both of Elizabeth City and Miss Missouri M. Jackson to Mr. Charles E. Overman at Providence, this county.—The following recent real estate transfers are worthy of note: A deed from Ella J. Ball and husband of a lot on Maple St. to J. E. Spence, consideration $1,000; a deed from Noah Burfoot of a lot on West Main, 50 ft. frontage, to I. M. Meekins, consideration $3,500; a deed from G. W. Ward and wife of a lot on Dyer St. adjoining the Morris lot, to J. W. Walker, consideration $650; a deed from John Williams and wife of a lot on Fearing St., adjoining the Tillett lot, 50 ft. frontage, to L. M. Barnes, consideration $1,000, both parties of Washington Co.; there are a number of small conveyances.—Miss Eva Pailin gave an enjoyable card party to her friends Friday evening at her residence on upper Main St.—Miss Kate Engle left Saturday for Philadelphia where she intends to make her future home.—A kind friend remembered the Presbyterian church with an appropriate present during the week, a heater and a ton of coal.—A person by the name of A. Alexander of Columbia, was landed in jail here during the week by U. S. Dept. Marshall Banks. It seems that by representing himself to be A. Alexander of Plymouth, a merchant of commercial credit, the aforesaid Columbia gentleman succeeded in obtaining large consignments of goods from wholesalers without paying cash for same. These he disposed of for what he could get in the market and was doing quite a flourishing business when pounced upon by the law.—Mrs. Hugh White, for several years a missionary in China, will give a talk to ladies on Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at 4 p. m. in the Presbyterian Church. Subject: "The Women and home life in China." Auspices of the W. C. T. U, All ladies are cordially invited to be present.—Mr. W. J. Woodley commenced the grocery business on Water Street in September 1890. He has just moved into his handsome new store next door North of the post office. He has become one of the leading business men of the city. We'll have more to say about this progressive merchant and his change of location in our next issue.——Take advantage of Weisel's great slaughter sale which commences tomorrow. He is preparing to move into his new store.——We regret to hear of the temporary indisposition of Dr. J. E. Wood and Prof. W. M. Hinton at their respective residences.

REWARD. For return by finder of watch charm, fob on gold ring, tinted gold, figured work, large amethyst setting, lost in E. City during week ending the 26th, to Carolinian Office.

The Account.

"I have called," said the reporter, "to see if you wish to add anything to our account of your wife's reception this evening. We have most of the details and a long list of names, including those who will assist her in receiving."

"No," replied the business man. "There's only one account that I'm expected to take any interest in, and there'll be no one to assist me with that."—Exchange.

No Puzzle to the M. D.

Wilton—Do you know, I'm in a quandary.

Tilton—Well, what is it?

Wilton—Dr. Bloss gave me some stuff for my appetite, and it was so effectual that it costs me nearly twice as much to live as before. What puzzles me is whether I ought to pay the doctor or he ought to pay me something.—Boston Transcript.

FULMER & CO.

SOME THINGS GOOD TO EAT.

Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

Telephone 17.

WANTED.—Capable and reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. Jly 11

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits, Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

A HAPPY

New ** Year

Thanking our many friends for the liberal share of patronage we have had we wish them a prosperous and Happy New Year.

We are now ready to supply all House Furnishing wants. Furniture, Mattresses, and Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper &c.

Melick.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Prof. P. W. Moore returned on Monday from a brief visit to Raleigh.

Owing to a temporary illness Mr. G. A. Mebane is confined to his home on South Road street.

Mesdames Pattie Davis and Minerva Martin returned Monday to Norfolk, after spending a few days here.

Miss Ella Bowe was called to Hertford last week by the death of a relative.

Mr Charles Spellman of Snowden recently lost one of his hands as the result of an unfortunate accident with a revolving saw.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Sophia Faulk, wife of J. A. Faulk of Hertford, on last Friday. She was a former resident, a lady of amiable qualities and womanly virtues

On a recent visit to the Normal and Industrial we were most favorably impressed by the improvements in both buildings and grounds since Prof. Butler assumed charge. He is a worker.

Ye scribe was highly honored with an invitation to be present at a bounteous repast served at the residence of Mrs. Ellen Overton, 75 Road St., Sunday afternoon. The good things there prepared convinced us that "mine hostess" is decidedly proficient in the culinary art.

☞ A GOOD COOK wanted at No. 62 Sheppard St.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Normal and Industrial Institute,
Agricultural and Mechanical
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. STRONG LITERARY COURSE.

Address J. H. M. BUTLER, Prin.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

☞All coal is screened before leaving a yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Orient Autogos

Orient MOTOR Bicycle

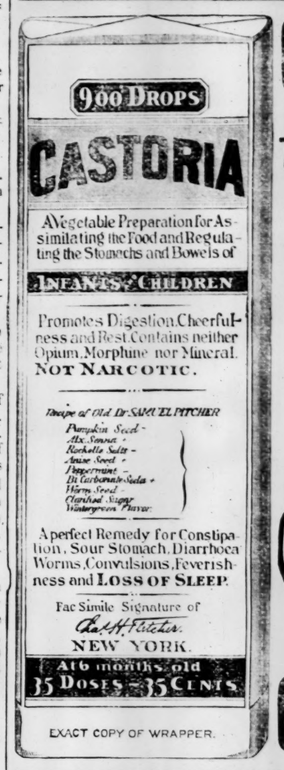
the annihilator of head winds and high hills is ready for immediate delivery. Ready first—remember that! A little care and a little judgment is all that is needed to successfully operate. A small fraction of a cent covers the expense per mile. Will go as fast as the swift desire or the slow require. Think of it. One continuous, gladsome coast.

Prices, $280 with 1½ h. p. Gasolene Motor
$300 " 2½ " " "
$315 " 3½ " " "
$325 " 3½ " " "

WALTHAM MFG. CO.,

ORIENT BICYCLES
ORIENT MOTOR BICYCLES
ORIENT AUTOGOS
ORIENT AUTOMOBILES

WALTHAM, MASS.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS, CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WE AIM

to have our Clothing

THE BEST

that can be made.

OUR

Suits and Overcoats

Are Ready-to-Wear

They have what is lacking in ordinary Ready-made Clothing—the workmanship that keeps the garment shapely, the proper set to the collar; every part right. We have very good reason to believe that our fabrics are the most fashionable and exclusive in the city.

There is no other store that can clothe you as stylishly and as serviceably as we can, and at so little price.

M. WEISEL,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Good BREAKFAST TABLE

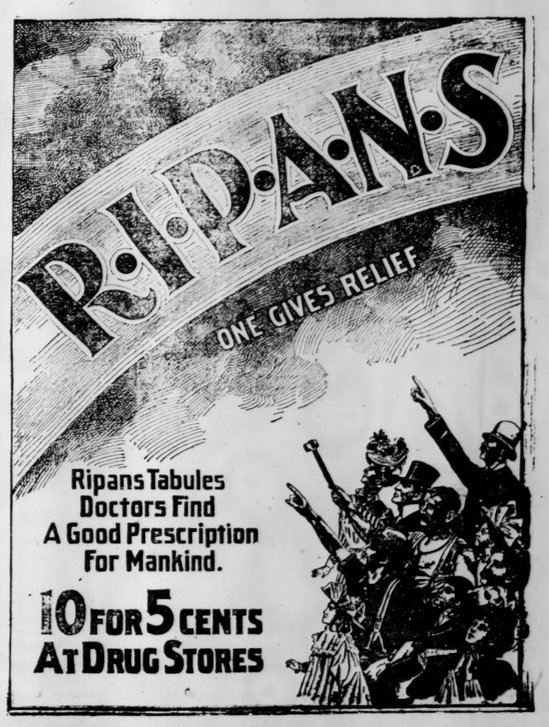
MAKES

A HAPPY HOME

and you will have a good breakfast table, and save money besides, if you purchase your Groceries from

W. J. WOODLEY,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.



Stops Tickling

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night; a dose at bedtime puts the throat at complete rest.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The cure is so easy now, it's astonishing any one should run the risk of pneumoni. and consumption, isn't it? For asthma, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the one great family medicine for sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

It is stated that the men who live on the mountain ranges of California are notable for their remarkably retentive memories.

Oxford is the greatest university in the world. It has 21 colleges and 5 halls.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

When lightning strikes a tree it occasionally converts the sap into steam, which explodes and scatters the wood in all directions.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Even the professional animal trainer shudders when he meets the gaze of a literary lion.

Explaining a Horse Trick.

"Have you ever noticed?" asked a Germantown veterinarian the other day, "that every horse left standing by a curbstone for any length of time invariably turns around so as to place his forefeet on the sidewalk? He always does it if the road on which he is standing slopes the least bit in either direction. This shows that the horse has a great deal of plain common sense. He will not allow himself to be worn out where it is not necessary. If people only had his wisdom there would be a great deal less sickness in this world than there is at present.

"When a thoughtless driver leaves his horse standing on a slope, or at an angle of the street, all the animal's weight is thrown upon one side, causing strain, and, if left long enough, painful exhaustion. Twenty minutes of such an ordeal will fatigue a horse more than a whole day's travel. But when he is able to plant his forefeet on the curbstone it gives him a better place and adjusts his weight more equably. Many of the muscular ailments from which horses suffer are brought upon them by being continually obliged to stand by the gutter side on streets which slope decidedly. A good driver will always seek to rest his horse on a level, when possible."—Philadelphia Record.

There is said to be danger that the supply of underground water in South Dakota, obtained through artesian wells, may be exhausted by the wastefulness of the users.

Twelve new sugar refineries will be opened in Russia next season.

Wasting Unappreciated.

It is hard to realize, says a writer in the Methodist Magazine, when we see Chamonix crowded with summer visitors, how short a time has really elapsed since it was a remote mountain village, consisting of the few huts clustered around the priory and scarcely ever receiving a visitor from the outer world, but in the comparative desertion of winter such a state of things is easier to conceive. The men who dared to venture on the glaciers 100 years ago in search of crystals or chamois brought back strange stories of wild witch dances in those terrible wildernesses of dragons and monsters. A Geneva professor, Jacob Scheuchzer by name, printed in all seriousness an account of the dragons of Mount Blanc. The travelers who came by chance into the Alpine valleys indulged in none of the raptures which are so familiar to us.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Germany and Switzerland produce over 2,000,000 glass eyes in a year, and a Paris manufacturer, with a reputation for finer work, some 300,000.

There are about 30,000,000 acres of unoccupied public land yet remaining in Montana.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once, delays are dangerous.

About 5000 horses are annually killed in Spain in bull fights. At these contests from 1000 to 1200 bulls are annually sacrificed.

During 1899 Spain bought sixty-seven ships in England.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure.
The life saver of children. Cures and prevents Membraneous Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. 50cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

When a fellow is just cut out for a tailor he has a fitting occupation.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Grass Used to Fight Sand.

For centuries the countries by the sea have endured the evils arising from drifting sand and have sought with indifferent success to lessen them. It seems, however, that nature has provided an ample remedy for her own cures in the form of certain grasses that grow in sandy wastes. Wherever they appear the sand is held intact, and it has been found that it is possible to select and transplant these grasses so that the most lawless beaches may be held in control. By their aid the people of Holland have finally secured their hard-earned country from the constant efforts of the North Sea to reclaim it; and, after a contest of nearly a hundred years, France has transformed the desolate shores of Gascony into fertile fields and forest lands.—Pearson's Magazine.

The World's Merchant Marine.

In 1900 there were altogether 12,280 steamships afloat, of which 5649 were British, 1031 German, 674 United States, 545 French, 719 Norwegian, 394 Spanish, 304 Italian, 484 Russian, 383 Japanese, 257 Dutch, 335 Danish, 544 Swedish, 193 Austro-Hungarian, 122 Greek, 214 Brazilian, 82 Turkish, 82 Belgian, 76 Argentinian, 38 Chinese, 39 Chilean, 28 Portuguese, 30 Cuban, 15 Roumanian, 21 Uruguayn, 16 Mexican and 59 of other nationalities. The number of sailing vessels was 27,982, of which 7326 were British and 3671 American. The total tonnage of steamers was 21,787,600, and that of sailing vessels 8,205,089.

Italian railways pay $1 per kilo for packages stolen on the way.

NERVOUS WOMEN CURED BY Dr. Greene's NERVURA.

THE ceaseless drudgery of household cares is more than the strongest man could endure, and it is no wonder that women shew the effects of work and worry.

Thousands of women in offices, shops, and factories break down in health under the strain and become weak, tired, nervous, and debilitated, tortured with female complaints, or racked by headache, neuralgia, backache, and kidney trouble.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous systems of women. They have little or no rest; their life is one continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued, and wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning!

What women need is that great strengthener and invigorator of womankind, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—that remedy which rebuilds health and strength, purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength and vigor to the nerves, and the strong vitality and energy to the system which will enable women to do their work and yet keep strong and well. It is this great medicine they need. Nothing else in the world can do its work.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

MRS. M. D. PERKINS, of 100 G St., So. Boston, Mass., says:

"I was completely run down and could not eat, for the sight of food made me sick. I did not sleep at night and was as tired in the morning as when I retired at night. My head and back ached all the time. I was completely exhausted if I tried to do my housework, and could not walk without being dizzy. I was excessively nervous and very weak.

"Then I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I cannot say enough in its praise. I have not felt so well for years as I do at the present time, thanks to this splendid remedy.

"I can now eat and sleep soundly, waking mornings strong and refreshed. I do my housework, which is now a pleasure instead of a burden as formerly. My weight has increased about twelve pounds in the last two months. I would recommend any one afflicted as I have been to use this wonderful remedy."

Dr. Greene Will Advise You Without Charge.

The benefit of Dr. Greene's special advice is at the disposal of every sickly woman, and it is well to write for it or call and see Dr. Greene at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City. Doing so may shorten the time required for recovery of full strength, and give information which will guide aright in the future. Absolute confidence is observed in all consultations, and no charge is made.

BROKE HIS CRUEL VOW

Spoke to Devoted Wife After Twenty-five Years of Silence.

WAS IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH

William H. Jerolamon and His Wife Quarreled Over a Trifle a Quarter of a Century Ago—Never Spoke to Her Until on Deathbed—She Forgave Him Ere He Breathed His Last.

Morristown, N. J.—With the burial of William H. Jerolamon in the little cemetery at Mt. Arlington ended a life story that made him and his wife talked of the county wide. For a quarter of a century Jerolamon never spoke to his wife.

"I'll never speak to you as long as I live, I swear it," was his vow one day far back in the seventies, when he and his wife quarreled over a mere trifle. He was fifty-eight years old then. He kept his vow until death was coming and lived on, utterly ignoring the wife who had shared his joys and sorrows so many years. He led the same life as in the past in the pretty Mt. Arlington home in Morris County, but is was as if Mrs. Jerolamon had never lived, so far as it concerned the old man.

Devoted and faithful as ever, she frequently attempted to get him to break his self-imposed silence. She cooked for him, served meals daintily, tried in every possible way to please him, but all in vain. He dined alone and in silence. Often Mrs. Jerolamon had to speak to her husband on affairs of the household, but never by word or gesture did he intimate that such a person as his wife existed. As the years went by he prospered. His place became noted for its small fruits and vegetables. No one could excel his products. He did everything, however, by rules vigorously inforced. These rules he carried to his home life and his life in the community.

Once Jerolamon was a steady church member. He was one of the organizers of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, and he became a trustee. Away back in 1874 the little town went wild on prohibition. The old man tried to get the church members to indorse the cold water ticket at the town election, but they refused absolutely. He spoke his opinion freely.

"I'll never go into this church again, or any other!" he declared, and he kept his word. He lived on, eating his meals in his solitary corner, while his wife's heart was slowly breaking. His daily tasks were performed as usual and with clocklike regularity. Rarely did the advent of a stranger break in on the household's quiet. The old man hoarded his money, and made his will, which he put in the care of Judge M. M. Forest, together with his papers and bank books. The other day he was unable to arise. Pneumonia had laid its grip upon the man now nearly eighty years old. Weaker and weaker he grew. Suddenly a great lump rose in his throat. He essayed to speak.

"My dear," he gasped, calling out to his faithful wife of a lifetime, "I'm sorry. Will you forgive the past?"

Forgive the past? Of course she would, only too gladly, and there by the bedside of her dying husband Mrs. Jerolamon wept softly that reconciliation had come at last.

Then he fell asleep. When he awoke his wife was still there. But so was the shadow of death. All that day and the next it hovered near, and then it claimed the old man, while his widow, happy once again in his confidence for a few fleeting days, swooned away. He was buried in the little churchyard in Mt. Arlington.

CHINESE GIRLS SOLD AT AUCTION

Publicly Disposed of at San Francisco—Prices Range From $1700 to $2500.

San Francisco, Cal.—Five Chinese girls were sold at public auction in Chinatown a few days ago as publicly as if they were in Canton, where such human slavery is a recognized institution. These girls were the property of Gong Gow, an old Chinese, who has kept for years one of the most disreputable dens in Chinatown. He wanted to go back to China, so he advertised to sell the furniture and chattels of his establishment at auction.

According to the Chinese custom the creditors of Gong appeared and pasted bills on the door of his place, specifying their claims. Every Chinese who bid at auction agreed to pay all claims against the particular girl he fancied. When the sale began there was a large crowd. The girls were exhibited and the auctioneer enumerated their good points. They stood stolidly by as if they were accustomed to such proceedings, having been sold in Canton before they were brought here. They brought fancy prices, as the restriction act is so rigidly enforced now that it is difficult to get pretty Chinese girls into the country. They sold from $1700 to $2500 each, and they were at once removed to new quarters.

Gold Strike in Arizona.

A sensational gold strike is reported from Kingman, Ariz. Assays yielded 707 ounces of gold, values at more than $14,000. A stampede of miners ensued.

India Exports Iron.

India has entered into the list of iron and steel producing and exporting countries.

To Buy Spanish Islands.

The treaty with Spain of November 7, 1900, providing for the purchase of the islands of Cagayan-Sulu and Sibutu, in the Sulu archipelago, for $100,000, was ratified in the United States Senate by a vote of thirty-eight to nineteen, the exact constitutional two-thirds vote.

Hudson Ice Harvesting Begun.

Several of the big ice houses in the vicinity of Hudson, N. Y., have begun to harvest ice. Nearly all the houses along the river have begun storing.

Siftings of the News.

The exports of paper from this country in 1900 amounted to about $7,000,000.

The waters of Ontario, Canada, are to be extensively restocked with fish in the spring.

The North Carolina Legislature has increased the salary of the Governor from $3000 to $4000.

One of the murderers of M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian statesman, has escaped from prison at Sofia.

The Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., will open on May 1 and close November 1, 1901.

At the christening of the steam launch Florentina at Cannes, France, fifteen persons fell into the sea, but all were rescued.

The Prussian Government has contracted for 255 locomotives, 505 passenger cars and 3960 freight cars, costing $9,000,000.

The total number of persons arrested in Boston last year was 33,655, against 39,760 the preceding year, being a decrease of 6105.

The King and Government of Italy have accepted a project for drying out the pontine marshes and rendering them habitable and fertile.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The House Committee on Coinage asked W. J. Bryan to present his views in regard to the bill to redeem silver dollars in gold.

General Nelson A. Miles will probably retain his rank of lieutenant-general under the new army act.

President McKinley established a precedent by ordering flags to be placed at half mast on Government buildings in Washington, because of Queen Victoria's death.

General Fitzhugh Lee says Western army posts should be improved if they are to be used for seasoning recruits for Philippines service.

No American soldier has suffered the death penalty for either military or criminal offences since the beginning of the Spanish-American war.

The return of M. S. Quay to the Senate was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration. His desk and those near it were massed with flowers for him.

The Loud bill to revise and codify postal laws contains a provision to abolish private mailing boxes.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate: Colonel H. B. Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A report on the conditions of Porto Rico to the Interior Department shows the possibilities of development of the island.

The Porto Rican Council passed a bill fixing the salaries of native members of the Council at $3000.

Severe cold has caused much suffering at Santiago, Cuba.

A schoolhouse to cost $50,000 for Santiago, Cuba, has been contracted for.

DOMESTIC.

The annual report on the Michigan State Penitentiary at Jackson shows a total population of 720, the lowest in twenty-five years.

Fire destroyed the Grand Opera House in Cincinnati, Ohio. E. H. Sothern's company lost everything and narrowly escaped death.

Wife of William Death, convicted of murder in the Bosschieter case, at Paterson, N. J., declared that she would not seek a divorce.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Wichita (Kan.) liquor crusader, was released and the insurance companies cancelled their policies on saloon fixtures.

Mrs. Edwin Fisher, a colored woman, aged twenty-seven years, committed suicide at Deep River, Conn.

The Texas Legislature elected J. W. Bailey, of Gainesville, United States Senator to succeed Horace Chilton.

An explosion at the oil refinery in Corsicana, Texas, caused $15,000 damages.

The vicinity of Shelbyville, Ill., is excited over the discovery of a flow of natural gas at seventy-seven feet.

Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-two years old, heir to about $1,000,000, is detained in an asylum in Paris, France, and his father, a prominent lawyer of Lafayette, Ind., is taking steps to have him brought back to the United States.

A mob of 500 citizens attacked and burned the pest house situated in a remote part of Omaha, Neb.

The will of the late Marcus Daly was filed in Anaconda, Mont., the estate being divided between the widow and four children.

Five highwaymen robbed a bank at Briston, Ind. Ter., and killed the president.

According to the announcement of the statement of the assets and liabilities of the firms of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott, at New York City, the creditors would get forty cents on the dollar.

An order was placed in Philadelphia for 2400 tons of sauerkraut to be sent to the Kaiser's army in China.

As a result of the miners' strike Colorado is on the verge of a coal famine, and a legislative committee will investigate the matter.

The new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey made 30.38 knots an hour on a trial trip, thus becoming the fastest boat in the navy.

FOREIGN.

The Bulgarian Cabinet resigned on account of internal differences.

Lord Curzon calculates that the famine has cost about 750,000 lives in India, though a much smaller number died directly of starvation.

A public collection is being made at Hamburg, Germany, to give General De Wet a medal of honor and to raise funds for Boer women and children.

The Imperial Court at Leipsic, Germany, confirmed the sentence of six months' imprisonment for lese majeste placed upon Maximilian Harden, editor.

Captain Kresiak, while drilling his men in a riding school at Gumbinnen, Germany, was killed by a shot through a window.

A Paris paper says many British soldiers are dying of bubonic plague in South Africa.

The loyalists in Cape Colony, South Africa, fear that the fatal termination of the Queen's illness will indirectly tend to an indefinite prolongation of hostilities.

George Von L. Meyer, the new American Ambassador to Italy, arrived in Rome.

The Portuguese section of the Delagoa Bay Railway is to be worked by the British Government.

The British four-masted ship Moel Tryvan has foundered in the English Channel. Seven of her crew of eighteen were saved.

Spain desires to take part in the raising of the wreck of the Maine, with a view to vindicating the national honor.

The steamer Cymric, of the White Star Line, was damaged by collision with another steamer in the Mersey near Liverpool.

The Boers captured a train of supplies, chiefly of mining materials, near Balmoral, Cape Colony.

The Chilean Congress approved the 1901 budget, amounting to 115,000,000 pesos.

Gorgeous ceremonies were held in Berlin to mark the bicentenary of the Prussian kingdom.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul to Pretoria, has started on his return to the United States. It is improbable that he will return to Pretoria.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that he intends to replace M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin.

A mine explosion in Westphalia, Germany, caused the death of ten persons.

One hundred Turkish students at Berlin are starving, as they have been without money for a year.

Two talented Berlin artists, Herr Guido Frohberg and Herr Von Der Wonde, were drowned while skating.

Ecuador elected General Leonidas Plaza President.

Going ashore 200 miles north of Cape Town, South Africa, the British cruiser Sybille may be a total loss.

In a speech at Sydney, N. S. W., Premier Barton outlined the policy of the new Australian Commonwealth. He declared that free trade was impossible.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL

Fierce Flames Sweep the Business District of the City

A LOSS OF SEVERAL MILLIONS

The Fire One of the Most Disastrous in Fifty Years — The Board of Trade Building, Which Cost $1,000,000, Left a Mass of Ruins—Many Firms Burned Out—Estimate of Losses.

Montreal, Que.—The business district of this city was visited by the most disastrous fire it has known for fifty years, and the loss is placed at $4,500,000. The greatest loss is the Board of Trade Building, which was built in 1891, at a cost of $1,000,000, and is now a mass of ruins. It had more than two hundred and fifty tenants, and their loss will be about $550,000.

The fire started at ten minutes after eight o'clock in the clothing house of M. Saxe & Sons, in St. Peter street, and before the firemen could get to work the flames had spread to the Nelson Fireworks building.

Scores of explosions followed and in ten minutes the eastern wall fell into the west side of the Board of Trade Building. The fire was thus carried through many windows and although the building was supposed to be fireproof, it was a seething mass of flame within an hour.

To the south the fire spread to St. Paul street, and the firemen were beaten back inch by inch, until it seemed that the entire business portion of Montreal must go. A strong west wind blew for some time and this meant that the famous Notre Dame Church might go at any moment, but, thanks to a sudden change, St. Francis Xavier street buildings were saved and the church was not touched.

All along St. Paul street scores of small wholesale warehouses were wiped out. At least four of the largest wholesale fur houses, which were carrying unusually large stocks, were destroyed. It is estimated that their loss will be a million dollars. Dealers say it will mean an increase of fifty per cent. in the price of furs.

The Montreal Board of Trade Building was occupied chiefly by well known wholesale firms, and, while large stocks of goods were not carried in the building, sample rooms innumerable were destroyed. The building was also occupied by upward of a score of firms in the wholesale grain trade, as well as half a dozen shipping firms, representing prominent lines.

The railway offices included the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic and the Delaware and Hudson. There were also in the building branches of all the telegraph lines. Many records of great value have been lost, and it is believed that cash running into the thousands of dollars has been consumed.

Forced by a north wind, the fire swept right to the river front. The burned space covers about three entire blocks.

Montreal has in the last fifty years been visited by several unusually destructive fires.

In the conflagration of July 8, 1852, a large part of the suburbs of the city was swept away. More than eight hundred houses were destroyed, and four thousand persons were made homeless. The loss was $2,100,000.

Ten persons were killed and twenty injured, on April 29, 1877, when many buildings were destroyed in a fire which started in a building in St. Albans street, occupied by a novelty company. Several citizens and firemen were buried beneath falling walls.

Montreal was almost panic stricken on October 24, 1887, when there was a series of conflagrations. There were seven large fires in different parts of the city within twelve hours.

$15,000,000 FOR COAL LAND.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Buy 75,000 Acres in Greene County, Penn.

Pittsburg, Penn.—J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. have concluded the purchase of 75,000 acres of coal land in Greene County for $15,000,000. The land was controlled by a syndicate of Pittsburg and Westmoreland County men.

They had the land under option at $75 an acre and sold it for $200 an acre, clearing $9,375,000. Morgan & Co., it is said, acquired the land for the use of the National Tube Company, Federal Steel Company and other industrial concerns backed by them.

The vein is a good grade of steam and coke coal. The land will be opened up by running railroads through it.

HER CELLULOID COMB EXPLODED.

Now Miss Doyle Has No Hair and is Painfully Burned.

Birmingham, Ala.—Miss Mary Doyle, a finisher of photographs, met with severe injuries at her home here by the explosion of a celluloid comb in her hair.

She fell asleep in a chair in front of a blazing fire, when the comb became heated and burst into flames. The explosion awoke the young woman, but her hair was in a blaze in a moment. Her screams attracted her mother, who attempted to pull the burning comb from the hair, receiving painful injuries. Miss Doyle ran to a barrel of water and extinguished the flame. She has no hair now and is painfully burned.

The Cuban Constitution.

The Central Committee of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, at Havana, reported the draft of the proposed constitution to the convention. It contains no provisions regarding the future relations of the United States and Cuba.

Porto Rico to Raise a Large Fund.

The Porto Rican House has authorized the island Treasurer to float a loan of $3,000,000 in the United States and Europe, to be used to relieve agricultural depression.

Wedded His Stepmother.

William Graddy, farmer, of Adair County, Ky., married his stepmother. One year ago his father was kicked to death by a mule and the widow set the time for her second marriage on this date on that account. The wedding was a swell country affair.

Indians Hold a Big Potlatch.

From Ahousett, Alaska, comes news of a big potlatch recently held there and attended by over 300 Nootka and Hoonah Indians. Dancing feats and other Indian ceremonials were feafeatures of the affair. The potlatch ended with a feast.

Mrs. Nation Again Attacks.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the W. C. T. U. crusader who destroyed two barrooms in Wichita, visited Enterprise, Kan., and, assisted by several other women, raided the barrooms of the town. Whisky bottles, mirrors, windows and furniture were destroyed with hatchets.

Swallowed His False Teeth and Died.

Charles Boden, a young business man of Joliet, Ill., died after a short illness caused by swallowing his false teeth. He was married five weeks ago.

Cremation is becoming increasingly popular in Paris, and the crematorium erected at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise has already been found to be too small.

There are only about 100 negroes in Paris, which has a population of about 2,500,000.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Island of Formosa, now a Japanese possession, will soon have a new railway line of great importance. It will be built by a syndicate of Japanese capitalists.

Many of the Italian railroads are to be shortly transformed to the electric system.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50 cents.

So poor is the spelling in some of the Chicago schools that a return to the spelling methods of the country schools of two decades ago is earnestly advocated in that city.

The Icelander believes that whistling is as sinful as profanity.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Yon can't convince a man that there is nothing new under the sun when he has neuralgia.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

The impecunious man doesn't need a magnifying glass to make a dollar look pretty big.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

That suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 2 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

Why She Wanted to Know.

The man who knew many things was instructing the new and verdant stenographer as to the use of the various office appliances, and finally introduced her to the speaking tube.

"Now, see," said the other man; "you put one tube to your ear and the other tube to your mouth, then whistle."

"Into which one do I whistle?" asked the guileless stenographer.

"Heavens!" cried the man, "which one do you suppose you whistle in, the one at your ear or the one at your mouth?"

"That was what I wanted to know," said the stenographer, "for I whistle as I sing, entirely by ear."—Memphis Scimitar.

The Smallest Library in the World.

The "smallest" library is doubtless that of the Italian Mining Engineer Salomone, a well known bibliophilist. One thousand, five hundred books are placed in a bookcase one foot seven inches in height, and one foot two inches in width. The smallest books of this unique library are Dutch. During the eighteenth century such Lilliputian editions were much liked in the Netherlands. The smallest book is about one-fourth of the size of our two-cent postal stamps, is four millimeters (about 0.17 inch) thick, and contains 160 pages.

An Odd Effect of the Sun.

The effect of strong and continual sunshine on the features is, it seems, most damaging. A writer in the Sydney Bulletin points out that the women in some parts of Queensland are contracting a lifted upper lip. This he attributes to the fierce Queensland sunlight, which causes one to contract the facial muscles near the eyes in order to avoid the glare. The rest of the face is, of course, affected by these muscles.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No man is so obstinate as to refuse to give an automobile the right of way.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The burglar believes in taking matters into his own hands.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

When a man lets drop a remark he doesn't necessarily break his word.

Frey's Vermifuge Cures.

Children relieved and absolutely cured. Reputation of 60 yrs, 25c. At Druggists.

The girl who cherishes an ideal is apt to remain an old maid.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers, to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet, BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

In Mexico prisoners are allowed to smoke in court.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYMU 4

GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON! Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc. Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Brome, Peasai, Spelts (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.), etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start. For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

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Speedy, Prompt and Sure.

Acts quicker, never gripes and obtains better results than any laxative known.
Its action is marvelous, its effect immediate.
No remedy will cure constipation and biliousness so quickly and with absolutely no discomfort as

Hunyadi János

Average Dose: One-half glassful on arising in the morning.
Every druggist and general wholesale grocer in the world sells it.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János." | BLUE Label with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer: Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**